

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 4.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
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G. W. MILLETT.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.
One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months.
Two dollars at the end of the year.
No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at
the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms,
the proprietor not being accountable for any error in
any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.
Communications, and letters on business must be
addressed to the publisher, Postoffice.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that
he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of
Administrator on the estate of

JAMES M. BUCK,

late of Paris in the county of Oxford, Physician, deceased, by
giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons
who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate
payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit
the same in writing to the undersigned, at his office in
Paris, Nov. 29, 1836.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the
County of Oxford, on the twenty-ninth day of November
in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

On the petition of Martha Harris, administratrix of the estate
of James Harris, late of Hallowell, in said county deceased,
representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not
sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his
death by the sum of eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and
praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate
of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said
debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,
That the petitioner give notice to the heirs of said
deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a
copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat
printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that
they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said
County on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock A.
M., and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said
petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the
County of Oxford, on the twenty-ninth day of November
in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

On the petition of William Chambliss, Administrator of the estate of
William Chambliss, late of Hallowell, in said county deceased,
having presented his first account of administration on the estate
of said deceased,

Ordered,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested
by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County,
on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the
forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same
should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the
County of Oxford, on the twenty-ninth day of November
in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

On the petition of Thomas L. Davis, Administrator of the estate of
Thomas Davis, late of Turner, in said county deceased, having
presented his second account of administration of the estate
of said deceased,

Ordered,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested
by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County,
on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the
forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same
should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the
County of Oxford, on the twenty-ninth day of November
in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

On the petition of Martha Harris, administratrix of the estate
of James Harris, late of Hallowell, in said county deceased, having
presented her second account of administration of the estate
of said deceased,

Ordered,
That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested
by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County,
on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the
forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same
should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned,
that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of
Administrator on the estate of

BETSEY BRADFORD,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving
bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who
are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate
payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit
the same in writing to the undersigned, at his office in
Turner, Nov. 29, 1836.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the
County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of November
in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

On the petition of John Jameson, Administrator of the estate of
Richard Smith, late of Hallowell, in said county deceased, having
presented his first account of administration of the estate of said
deceased, and also his own private account against said estate,

Ordered,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested
by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County,
on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the
forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same
should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the
County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of November
in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

On the petition of Catherine Butterfield, named Executrix, in a
certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament
of John Butterfield, late of Paris in said county deceased,
having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,
That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested
by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County,
on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the
forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instru-
ment should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last
will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge
of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners on the estate of

JOSEPH LOTHROP,

late of Buckfield, in said county deceased, representing
insolvency, hereby give notice to all persons who are indebted
to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and
those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same in
writing to the undersigned, at the house of Z. Long in Buckfield, on
the second Monday of January next.

Z. LONG, J. JORDAN, } Comrs.

Dec. 5, 1836.

[From the Bangor Mechanic and Farmer.

To the Editor of the Mechanic and Farmer:

You may perhaps remember that soon after the dedica-
tion of Mount Hope, in July last, I informed you that
I had in my possession some stanzas, composed by a lady
of this city, which I intended to offer for publication.

I am forcibly and sadly reminded of that promise by the
sudden decease of the author. Miss MARY PRENTISS,
daughter of Dea Caleb Prentiss, of Paris, Me., died in
Bangor, on the 16th inst. after a short illness. I will
not attempt a formal newspaper eulogium on her char-
acter. To those who knew her, who had witnessed her

life of unobtrusive usefulness and conscientious discharge
of duty, who had been blessed with her friendship and
her love, such a eulogium is needless, and by the rest of
the world it would be unheeded. Her friends will long
remember her as one who, without adventitious and ac-
cidental advantages, had won her way to their hearts
and their affections by the vigor and discipline of her
mind, by the gentle kindness and disinterestedness of

her life, by an almost excessive sensibility, tempered and
subdued, that she might never shrink from duty, and an
expansive benevolence that embraced the whole human
family, and a remarkable absence of that selfishness
which regulates and calculates its actions with a single
reference to individual and personal comfort.

At the time above alluded to—the dedication of Mount
Hope—she was deeply interested in the object and the
occasion, and in a note to a friend enclosing the annexed
lines, she says: "Ever since I heard of the arrange-
ments for the dedication at Mount Hope, I have fancied
myself dead and buried there. I send you the fruit of
my strange imagination." At this period, and until a
short period before her death, she enjoyed excellent and
uninterrupted health. There is something in the lines
and the thought, and that mysterious and undefinable
presentiment, that warning of the spirit, that far reach-
ing vision, dim and indistinct, yet almost real, which
we sometimes fancy is vouchsafed to the pure in heart,
as they approach near to the spirit land.

"I hear a voice ye cannot hear,
I see a hand ye cannot see,
Which beckons me away."

A SPIRIT AT MOUNT HOPE.

I am no more a child of earth,
My spirit from its clay has fled;
And yet I linger round the spot
Where they have made my low, last bed.

The strong, deep wish to be beloved,
Has not departed with my breath:
It had its origin in heaven,
And was too pure to yield to death.

I see the tears the mourners shed,
I catch the murmur of their sighs,
And through their long and weary days
I watch them with my spirit eyes.

My home is in a better world—
Of ceaseless bloom, and cloudless light;
And the soiled robe I wore below,
Is changed for one of spotless white.

Deck then my grave with earth's frail flowers,
And teach the mourning trees to bend;
But do not water them with tears—
Plume the soul's pinions to ascend.

If it is bliss, even here to mount,
Where you must wear the heavy chain,
Which checks you in your highest flight,
And drags you to the earth again—

Think of the soul, with nought to clog,
With nought to dim its eagle sight,
Forever drinking in new joy,
Forever catching some new light.

If this dark stream is beautiful,
Which waters but an earthly clod,
Think what must be that purer one
Which sparkles from the throne of God!

And if this canopy is rich
Which summer in its bounty weaves—
Think what must be those evergreens
That bear such gleaming in their leaves!

Oh! dry your tears—no longer weep—
The grave is not a gloomy place;
Religion sheds a radiant
Which every lingering shade should chase.

Beneath those venerable oaks, in the quiet and repose
of that resting place of the dead, her mortal remains are
deposited, and her pure spirit has gone onward to that
land of "ceaseless bloom and cloudless light," she so
beautifully and feelingly described. And if her spirit
eyes can look backward upon earth, she sees that the
tears of many mothers have watered that grave, and
that the memory of her good deeds and her spotless ex-
ample will not pass away.

From the Philadelphia Saturday News and Literary Gazette.
RIPTON RUMSEY.
A WATER SCENE.

Selecting a single incident from the many,
which it is natural to suppose might have been
found by the aid of a diving bell on such a night,
it becomes necessary to fish up Ripton Rumsey,
who happened to be abroad on that occasion,

as he is upon all occasions, when left to
consult his own wishes. Where Ripton had
been in the early part of the evening, it would
not have been easy either for himself or any
one else to tell. It is, therefore, fair to infer
that, distributing his attentions, he had been as
usual "about in spots." The fact is he has a
hobby, which like many hobbies, is apt to throw
his rider. Although temperately disposed, of
such is the inquiring nature of his philosophic
spirit, that, with a view, perhaps, to the ultimate
benefit of the human race, he is continually ex-
perimenting as to the effects of alcoholic stimu-
lants upon the human frame. It is probable,
therefore, that on this occasion, having "imbibed
too much of the enemy," neat as imported,
he had walked forth to qualify it by a stroll in
the rain. This, however, is irrelevant. Where
he was, is the point at issue.

The rain came down heavier than ever. A
solitary watchman, more amphibious than his
race in general, was seen wending his way thro'
the puddles, thinking, if he thought at all, of
the discomforts of those whom Noah left be-
hind, and of that happy provision of nature,
which renders a wet back fatal to none but
young goslings. Dodging between drops was
out of the question; so he strode manfully on-
ward, until he stumbled over something, which
lay like a lion, or a bundle of wet clothing, in
his path.

"Why, hello! what do you call this when it's
biled and the skin's tuck off?" said the Charley,
recovering himself and giving the obstruction a
thrust with his foot. "What's this, without in-
gins?" continued he, in that metaphorical man-
ner peculiar to Charleys, when they ask for
naked truths and uncooked facts.

It was Ripton Rumsey—in that independent
condition, which places men beyond the control
of circumstances, enabling them to sleep quietly
either on the pavement, or on the track of a
well travelled railroad, and to repose in despite
of rain, thunder, a gnawing conscience, or the
fear of a locomotive. It was Ripton Rumsey,
saved from being floated away, solely by the
saturated condition of both his internal and ex-
ternal man.

"It's a man!" remarked the Charley, holding
to a tree with his right hand as he curiously
yet cautiously pawed Ripton with his left foot.
"It's a man, who's turned in outside of the door,
and is taking a snooze on the cold water prin-
ciple—Well, I say, neighbor, just in a friendly
way," added the Charley, giving Ripton a pro-
digious kick as an evidence of his amicable feel-
ing, "If you don't get up, you'll catch a naguee,
or the collar and fix you. Get up."

Ripton's condition, as before hinted, was be-
yond the ordinary impulses to human action,
and he, therefore, endured several severe digs
with the foot aforesaid, without uttering more
than a deep toned grunt; but at last the sharp
corner of the boot coming in contact with his
ribs, he suddenly turned over the graceful atti-
tude of a frog, and struck out vigorously. Like
Giovanni's faithful squire, he proved himself an
adept at swimming on land. He "handled"
his arms and legs with such skill and dexterity,
that before his progress could be arrested, he
was on the curbstone. The next instant heard
him plunge into the swollen and roaring kennel,
and with his head sticking above water, he
buffeted the waves with a heart of contro-
versy.

"The boat's blown up, and them that ain't
biled are all overboard!" spluttered the swim-
mer as he dashed the waters about, and seemed
almost strangled with the quantities which en-
veloped the hole in his head entitled a mouth,
which was sadly unacquainted with undistilled
fluids—"Strike out or you're gone chickens!—
them as can't swim must tread water, and them
as can't tread water, must go to Davy Jones!
Let go my leg! Every man for himself!—
Phre-e-e bro-o-o! Whose got some spatter-
docks!"

The watch looked on in silent admiration;
but finding that the aquatic gentleman did not
make much headway, and that a probability ex-
isted of his going out of the world in soundings
and by water, a way evidently not in conformity
to his desires, the benevolent guardian of the
night thought proper to interpose; and bend-
ing himself to the work, at last succeeded in
re-establishing Ripton Rumsey on the curb-
stone.

"Ha!" said Ripton, after gasping a few min-
utes, and wringing the water from his face;—
"You've saved me, and you'll be put in the
newspapers for it, by way of a solid reward."
Just in time—It'd been down twyst, and if I'd
gone again Ripton Rumsey would a staid there—
once more and the last. Only think—my
eye, how the shades and the catnies would a
clawed me up! Getting drowned aint no fun,
and after you're drowned its wus. My suffer-
ings what I had, and my sufferings what I like
to had, is enough to make a feller cry, only
aint got no hankercher, and my sleeve's so wet
it won't wipe good."

"Yes, young'un," said the Charley; "Spos-
ing the fishes had been betting on election,
they'd invited the other fishes to eat you for
oyster suppers,—so much majority for sturgeon-
nose,—why not? If we ketch the fishes, we
eat them, and if they ketch us, they eat us—
both all round."

But the storm again began to howl, and as
Ripton evidently did not understand the ration-
ale of the argument, the watchman lost his po-
etic sympathy for the Jonah of the gutters.
Even had he heard the fishes calling for "Rip-
ton Rumseys fried," "Ripton Rumseys stewed,"
or "Ripton Rumseys on a chafing dish,"
he would have felt indifferent about the matter,
and if asked how he would take him, would un-
doubtedly have said "Ripton Rumsey on a
wheelbarrow."

"You must go to the watch house."
"What fur, must I? Fetch along the Hum-
an Society's apparatus for the recovery of
drowned individuals—them's what I want—
I'm water logged. Bring us one of the largest
kind of smallers—a tumbler full of brandy and
water, without no water in it, I've no notion of
being diluted but of the sweets of any interest-

ing situation—I want the goodies—wrap me in
a hot blanket and lay me by the fire—put hot
bricks to my feet; fill me up with hot toddy,
and then go away. That's the scientific touch,
and it's the only way I'm to be brung to, be-
cause when I'm drowned I'm a hard case."

The Charley promised all, if Ripton would
accompany him. The soft delusion was be-
lieved, and the "hard case" was lodged in the
receptacle for such as he, where, before he dis-
covered the deception, he fell into a profound
slumber, which lasted till morning. The ex-
amination was as follows:

"Where do you live?"
"I'm no ways particular—just where its cheap-
est and most convenient. The cheapest kind
of living, according to my notion, is when its
pretty good, and don't cost nothing. In winter,
the Alms House is not sh-v, and if you'll give
us a call, you'll find me there when the snow's
on the ground. But when nature smiles and
the grass is green, I'm out like a hoppergrass.
The fact is my constitution isn't none of the
strongest; and work hurts my system; so I go
about doing little jobs for a flip or a levy, so's
to get my camp tea, and biters regular—any-
thing for a decent living, if it don't tire a fel-
ler. But hang the city—rural felicity and no
Charleys is the thing after all—pumpkins, cab-
bages and apple whiskey is always good for a
weakly constitution and a man of an elevated
turn of mind."

"Well, I'll send you to Moyamensing Prison
—quite rural."

The sound of that awful word struck terror
to the very marrow of Ripton. Like the rest
of his class, while bearing his soul in his stom-
ach, he carries his heart at the end of his nose,
and to his heart rushed the blood from every
part of his frame, until the beacon blazed with
a lurid glare, and the bystanders apprehended
apoplexy. The rudder of his countenance
grew to such a size that there was no mistaking
the leading feature of the case. To see before
him, Ripton was compelled to squint direfully,
and as the beggar in Gil Blas did his carbine,
he found himself under the necessity of resting
his tremendous proboscis on the clerk's desk,
while cocking his eye at his honor.

"Miamensin!" stammered Ripton—"Och,
och! now don't! that's a clever feller. Arch
Street was all well enough—plenty of company
and conversation to improve a chap. But Mi-
amensin—scandalous! Why they clap you
right into a bag as soon as you get inside the
door, just as if they'd brought you by the bush-
el, and then, by way of finishing your education,
they lug you along, and empty you into a room
where you never see nothing nor nobody. It's
just wasting a man—I'm bagged if I go to
Miamensin!—I'd rather be in the Menagery,
and be stirred up with a long pole twenty times
a day, so as to cause me for to growl to amuse
the company. I aint potatoes to be put into a
bag—blow the bag!"

"There's no help for it, Ripton; you are a
vagrant, and must be taken care of."

"That's what I like; but bagging a man is
no sort of a way of taking care of him, unless
he's a dead robin, or a shot tom-tit. As for be-
ing a vagrom, its all owing to my weakly con-
stitution, and because I can't have my biters
and catnip tea regular. But if it's the law,
here's at you.—Being a judge, or a mayor, or
any thing of that sort's easy done, without cat-
nip tea; it dont hurt your hands, or strain your
back; but just try a spell at smashing stones, or
piling logs, and you'll learn what's what without
being put in a bag."

"Never mind," said Ripton, as he was con-
ducted from the office, "every thing goes round
in this world. Perhaps I'll be stuck up some
day on a bench to ladle out law to the loafers.
Who knows? Then let me have a bolt of some
of the chaps that made Miamensin. I'd ladle
out the law to 'em so hot, they'd not send their
plates for more soup in a hurry. I'd have a
whole bucketful of catnip tea alongside, and the
way they'd ketch thirty days, and thirty days a
top of that, would make 'em grin like chesny
cats. First I'd bag all the Charleys, and then
I'd bag all the Mayors, and sew 'em up."

[From the Mechanic and Farmer.]
THE TIMES.—Much may be said on the
present unexampled state of the times—in point-
ing out its causes, and making suggestions to
provide against its effects. We cannot occupy
the whole of this ground, but will only allude to
its probable effects upon the farmers and me-
chanics. The first of these have for a few
years seen men going on with rail road speed,
to wealth—have found men nominally gaining
so much faster than themselves, that many have
become dissatisfied, and instead of regularly
pursuing their quiet and sure business, have
abandoned it for some easier and quicker meth-
od of arriving at the end of their hopes. The
Mechanic too, in many—too many—instances,
has forsaken his healthy and certain employ-
ment to embark in enterprises of uncertain, if
not doubtful result. The old and homely way,
as it has been thought, of getting a living which
our fathers pursued, has been rejected, and
higher expectations raised, and loftier and bold-
er notions advanced, followed with a correspon-
ding action. Times like the present, places
like the plumb-line and rule to these modern no-
tions, and they are found deficient and unsta-

ble—too weak deceptive to be relied upon;
and the consequence is, that men who, in their
airy visions, have considered themselves inde-
pendent, now find they are loaded and tram-
melled, and their situation unpleasant and pre-
carious.

The uneasiness and discontent among farm-
ers and mechanics, by this operation of busi-
ness, this change of the times will in a great
measure be done away. Those who have for-
saken the peaceful paths of agriculture, will
now return to them with renewed vigor and de-
light—happy, that Infinite Wisdom has provid-
ed suitable means for men to obtain a living,
and to the enjoyment of its greatest blessings.

Instead of seeking bonds, and stocks, and specu-
lations, the busy mind of man will ponder over
the numerous facts constantly coming to light,
—of the formation of the earth—the habits of
the plants, and the modes of increasing their
growth, and multiplying the number of those
which are useful in the family and for stock.

The mode of living, too, we may expect will
be improved, and the simple and cheap, always
the best promoters of health, will take the place
of the luxurious and expensive.

Dress, too, will undoubtedly undergo some
modifications—and the comfortable and appro-
priate be received back to its proper place; too
long occupied by the showy and the useless.

The locomotive propensities which have
seemed to beset all ages and sexes, will be
more or less limited, and business and useful-
ness gain a foot hold, where curiosity and ex-
citement have held undisputed sway.

We do not expect that our whole race will in
a day, or a year, or ever, go back to the simple
habits and enjoyments of pastoral life; but we
do expect that many of those, who have thought
that the whole business of life was to speculate
and get rich, will find that they are mistaken,—
and this returning reason will assist in making
the improvements in society, and its mode of
living, which I have named.

It is always more comfortable to draw pleas-
ant reflection from seasons of darkness than to
give up in despair. We do not aim, however,
to present amusing and quieting speculations,
or show a pleasing and poetical salvation from
threatened danger. Full well do we know, that
in retracing the steps in which society has fol-
lowed a blind guide, it must struggle against so-
ber realities, which admit of no illusion—they
are inevitable; and nothing but a strong and
honest conviction of this necessity, and its ulti-
mate triumphant results, will be sufficient to
bear their hearts up to endure so hard a con-
test.

In these changes, which must follow a con-
tinuation of the present times, we shall find the
verification of the story which all history reads
to us: That those who accept the conditions of
their destiny in meekness and wisdom, will be
improved and benefited; while those who blind
themselves to its teachings, who despise the con-
ditions offered, and obstinately pursue the course
they have begun, will find the accumulation of
evils and privations too great, and sink down
into mental and physical sloth, if not degradation
and infamy.

Those who fear the most, and most deeply
dread the coming change, will fare the worse;
for they, of all others, will be found the least
prepared for it.

Under considerations such as we have nam-
ed, the present times present us with something
better than entire gloomy anticipations: it in-
structs us in a knowledge of ourselves—it reads
us a useful lesson—that we follow not too closely
the popular path, let it promise ever so rich
an harvest. Let us all, then, go back to the
useful and necessary as fast as possible, and re-
solve to be contented, in the steady pursuit of
productive labor—to obtain our living from the
earth, rather than catch it from the clouds.

There was an Italian buffo-dancer, or Scar-
amouch, who was a great favorite with George
the Third—I mean Delphin. Like old Joe
Munden, he never forgot his benefit night, and
thought that taking his tickets was the strongest
proof of friendship you could give. A grand
fete was given at Windsor, in the great Park;
marquees and moveable theatres were erected;
in one of them a ballet dance was performed
in the presence of the king, queen, and all the
princes and princesses. Delphin, the royal fa-
vorite, was the hero of the night; in the busi-
ness of the scene, it was necessary to fire a pis-
tol at the buffo, who unluckily received the wad-
ding in his face. His hat and wig flew off; he
jumped about in apparent agony, and roared
from pain. The audience were delighted, and
warmly applauded such excellent acting. Del-
phin went to the corner of the stage, close to the
royal box, and looking the king and queen in
the face, said in a piteous accent—"Oh lort,
oh lort, oh lort! vat I sall do?—it no sham,
meestar king, by Got; look me face—all blot
—vat I do? Me eye—vero me eye!—oh, lort!
Brandee—nobody gif me brandee!—meestar
king, vero you brandee?" The Prince of Wales
left the royal box, and kindly interested him-
self in the affair, telling Delphin that he was
sorry for the accident. "You sorree? I ver
sorree. I come hero—play Jack Fool—please
your papa—your mama—shoot out all me eye
—oh, lort!" "Well, well, Delphin, we will have
you looked after; and if we can do any thing

Phil. Sat. News.

The Senate then adjourned.

MESSAGE

The claims of our citizens on Portugal are admitted to be just, but provisions for the payment of them has

bestowed upon it the most anxious reflection, and feel, with

the large share. It was certainly the intention of that provision of the Constitution which declares that "all duties, im-

under circumstances which exposed the motives of some of those who participated in the passage of the act to distrust.

the present month, in favor of actual settlers. This measure produced many salutary consequences. It checked the ex-

anteposition of the pressure which has since pervaded our East-
as well as the European commercial cities. By preventing
the extension of the credit system, it necessarily cut off the
means of speculation, and retarded the progress in monopolizing
the most valuable of the public lands. It has tended to save the
new States from a non-resident proprietorship, one of the great
obstacles to the advancement of a new country, and the pro-
prietorship of an old one. It has greatly tended to keep open the
public lands, for entry by emigrants at the Government price,
instead of their being compelled to purchase of speculators at
double or treble prices. And it is conveying into the interior
large sums in silver and gold, there to enter permanently into
the currency of the country, and place it on a firmer foundation.
It is confidently believed that the country will find in the motives
which induced that order, and the happy consequences which
will have ensued, much to commend, and nothing to condemn.

It remains for Congress, if they approve the policy which
dictated this order, to follow it up in its various bearings.—
Much good, in my judgment, would be produced by prohibiting
sales of the public lands, except to actual settlers, at a reason-
able reduction of price, and to limit the quantity which shall be
sold to them. Although it is believed that the General Govern-
ment never ought to receive any thing but the constitutional cur-
rency in exchange for the public lands, that point would be of
less importance if the lands were sold for immediate settlement
and cultivation. Indeed there is scarcely a mischief arising out
of our present land system including the accumulating surplus of
revenue, which would not be remedied at once by a restriction
on land sales to actual settlers, and it promises other advantages
to the country in general, and to the new States in particu-
lar, which cannot fail to receive the most profound consideration
of Congress.

Experience continues to refine the expectations entertained
as to the capacity of the State Banks to perform the duties of
fiscal agents for the government, at the time of the removal of
the deposits. As was alleged by the advocates of the U. S.
bank, that the State Banks might be the regular depositories of
the Treasury department, could not make the transfers required
by the Government, or negotiate the domestic exchange of the
country. It is now well ascertained that the real domestic ex-
change performed by the United States Bank and its twenty-five branches, were at least one third less
than those of the deposit banks for an equal period of time;
and if a comparison be instituted between the amounts of service
rendered by these institutions, on the one hand, and the bank
created by the advocates of the United States Bank in re-
specting what they consider the domestic exchange transacted by
it, the result will still be more favorable to the deposit
banks.

The whole amount of public money transferred to the
Bank of the United States in 1832, was \$16,000,000.—
The amount transferred and actually paid by the de-
posit banks in the year ending the first of October last,
was \$33,314,829; the amount transferred and paid be-
tween that period and the 31st of November, \$5,299,000,
and the amount of transfer warrant outstanding on that
day was \$14,450,000; making an aggregate of \$52,063,829.
These enormous sums of money first mentioned
have been transferred with the greatest promptitude and
regularity; and the rate at which exchanges have been
negotiated, previously to the passage of the deposit act,
were generally below those charged by the Bank of the
United States. Independently of these services, which
are far greater than those rendered by the U. S. Bank
and its twenty-five branches, a number of the deposit
banks have, with a commendable zeal to aid in the im-
provement of the currency, imported from abroad, at
their own expense, large sums of the precious metals for
coinage and circulation.

In the same manner have nearly all the pre-
dictions turned out in respect to the effect of
the removal of the deposits—a step unques-
tionably necessary to prevent the evils which
were foreseen the bank itself would endeavor
to create, in a final struggle to procure a renewal
of its charter. It may be thus, too, in some de-
gree, with the further steps which may be taken
to prevent the excessive issue of other bank
paper, but it is to be hoped that nothing will
now detain the Federal and State authorities
from the firm and vigorous performance of their
duties to themselves and to the people in that
respect.

In reducing the revenue to the wants of the
Government, your particular attention is invited
to those articles which constitute necessities of
life. The duty on salt was laid as a war tax,
and was no doubt continued to assist in provid-
ing for the payment of the war debt. There is
no article the release of which from taxation
would be felt so generally, and so beneficially.
To this may be added all kinds of fuel and pro-
visions. Justice and benevolence unite in favor
of releasing the poor of our cities from burdens
which are not necessary to the support of our
Government, and tend only to increase the wants
of the destitute.

It will be seen by the report of the Secretary
of the Treasury, and the accompanying docu-
ments, that the Bank of the United States has
made no payment on account of the stock held
by the Government in that institution, although
urged to pay any portion which might suit its
convenience, and that it has given no information
when payment may be expected. Nor, al-
though repeatedly requested, has it furnished
the information in relation to its condition, which
Congress authorized the Secretary to collect
at their last session, such measures as are with-
in the power of the Executive, have been taken
to ascertain the value of the stock, and pro-
cure the payment as early as possible.

The conduct and present condition of that
bank, and the great amount of capital vested in
it by the United States, require your careful at-
tention. Its charter expired on the 3d day of
March last, and it has now no power but that
given in the 21st section, "to use the corporate
name, style, and capacity for the purpose of
suits for the final settlement and liquidation of
the affairs and accounts of the corporation, and
for the sale and disposition of their estate, real,
personal and mixed, but not for any other pur-
pose, or in any other manner whatsoever, nor
for a period exceeding two years after the ex-
piration of the said term of incorporation."

Before the expiration of the charter, the
stockholders of the bank obtained an act in in-
corporation from the Legislature of Pennsylvania,
extending only the United States. Instead of
proceeding to wind up their concerns, and pay
over to the United States the amount due on
account of the stock held by them, the president
and directors of the old bank appear to have
transferred the books, papers, notes, obligations,
and most or all of its property to this new cor-
poration, which entered upon business as a con-
tinuation of the old concern.

Amongst other acts of questionable validity,
the notes of the expired corporation are known
to have been used as its own, and again put
in circulation. That the old bank had no right
to issue or resell its notes after the expiration
of its charter, cannot be denied, and that it
could not confer any such right on its substitute
any more than exercise it itself, is equally plain.
In law and honesty, the notes of the bank in
circulation, at the expiration of its charter,
should have been called in by public advertise-
ment, paid up as presented, and together with
those on hand, cancelled and destroyed. Their
re-issue is sanctioned by no law, and warranted
purpose. Their report may be expected du-

ring your present session.
The difficulties apprehended in the Chero-
kee country have been prevented, and the peace
and safety of that region and its vicinity effect-
ually secured, by the timely measures taken by
the War Department, and still continued.

The discretionary authority given to Gen-
eral Gaines to cross the Sabine, and to occupy a
position as far west as Nacogdoches, in case he
should deem such a step necessary to the pro-
tection of the frontier, and to the fulfilment of
the stipulation contained in our treaty with Mex-
ico, and the movement subsequently made by
that officer, have been alluded to in a former
part of this message. At the date of latest in-
telligence from Nacogdoches, our troops were
then at that station; but the officer who has suc-
ceeded Gen. Gaines has recently been advised
that, from the facts known at the seat of Gov-
ernment, there would seem to be no adequate
cause for any longer maintaining that position;
and he has accordingly instructed, in case the
troops were not already withdrawn under the
discretionary powers before passed by him, to
give the requisite orders for that purpose on the
receipt of the instructions, unless he then shall
have in his possession such information as shall
satisfy him that the maintenance of the post is
essential to the protection of our frontiers, and
to the due execution of our treaty stipulations,
as previously explained to him.

Whilst the necessities existing during the
present year, for the service of militia volunteers
have furnished new proofs of the patriotism of
our fellow citizens, they have also strongly il-
lustrated the importance of an increase in the
rank and file of the regular army. The views
of this subject submitted by the Secretary of
War, in this report, meet my entire concurrence;
and are earnestly recommended to Congress.
In this connection it is also proper to remind you, that the
defects in our present militia system are every
day rendered more apparent. The duty of
making further provisions by law for organiz-
ing, arming and disciplining this arm of defence
has been so repeatedly presented to Congress
by myself and my predecessors, that I deem it
sufficient on this occasion to refer to the last
annual message, and to former Executive com-
munications in which the subject has been dis-
cussed.

It appears from the reports of the officers
charged with the mustering into service the vol-
unteers called for under the act of Congress of
the last session, that more presented themselves
at the place of rendezvous in Tennessee than
were sufficient to meet the requisition which
had been made by the Secretary of War upon
the Governor of that State. This was occa-
sioned by the omission of the Governor to ap-
portion the requisition to the different regiments
of militia, so as to obtain the proper number of
troops, and no more. It seems but just to the
patriotic citizens who repaired to the general
rendezvous, under circumstances authorizing
them to believe that their services were need-
ed, and would be accepted, that the expenses
incurred by them while absent from their homes
should be paid by the Government. I accord-
ingly recommend that a law to this effect be
passed by Congress, giving them a compensa-
tion which will cover their expenses on the
march to and from the place of rendezvous,
and while there; in connection of which, it will
also be proper to make provision for such other
equitable claims, growing out of the service
of the militia, as may not be embraced in the
existing laws. It is necessary, in some cases,
to take the property of individuals for public
use. Provisions should be made by law for
indemnifying the owners, and I would also re-
spectfully suggest whether some provision may
not be made, consistently with the principles of
our government, for the relief of the sufferers by
Indian depredations, or by the operations of our
own troops.

No time was lost after the making of the re-
quisite appropriations, in resuming the great
national work of completing the unfinished for-
tifications on our sea board, and of placing them
in a proper state of defence. In consequence,
however, of the very late day at which those
bills were passed, but little progress could be
made during the season which has just closed.
A very large amount of the moneys granted at
your last session, accordingly, remains unex-
pended; but as the work will again be resum-
ed at the earliest moment in the coming spring,
the balance of the existing appropriations, and
in several cases which will be laid before you
with the proper estimates, further sums for the
like objects, may be usefully expended during
the next year.

The recommendations of an increase in the
Engineer Corps, and for a re-organization of
the Topographical Corps, submitted to you in
my last annual message, derive additional
strength from the great embarrassments expe-
rienced during the present year, in those branches
of the service, and under which they are
now suffering. Several of the most important
surveys and constructions directed by recent
laws have been suspended in consequence of
the want of adequate force in these corps. The
like observations may be applied to the Ordi-
nance corps, and the General Staff, the opera-
tions of which, as they are now organized, must
either be frequently interrupted, or performed
by officers taken from the line of the army, to
the great prejudice of the service.

For a general view of the condition of the
Military Academy, and other branches of the
military service not already noticed, as well as
for fuller illustrations of those which have been
mentioned, I refer you to the accompanying
documents; and among the various proposals
contained therein for legislative action, I would
particularly invite the suggestion of the Sec-
retary of War for the revision of the pay of the
army, as entitled to your favorable regard.

The national policy, founded alike in inter-
est and humanity, so long and so steadily pur-
sued by this Government, for the removal of the
Indian tribes originally settled on this side of
the Mississippi, to the west of that river, may be
said to have been consummated by the conclu-
sion of the treaty with the Cherokees. The
measures taken in the execution of that treaty,
and in relation to our Indian affairs generally,
will fully appear by referring to the accompa-
nying papers. Without dwelling on the num-
erous and important topics embraced in them, I
again invite your attention to the importance of
providing a well digested and comprehensive
system for the protection, supervision and im-
provement of the various tribes now planted in
the Indian country.

The suggestions submitted by the Commis-
sioners of Indian affairs, and enforced by the
Secretary, on this subject, and also in regard
to the establishment of additional military posts
in the Indian country, are entitled to your pro-
found consideration. Both measures are nec-
essary for the double purpose of protecting
the Indians from intestine war, and in other re-
spects complying with our engagements to them,
and of securing our western frontier against in-
cursions, which otherwise will assuredly be
made on it. The best hopes of humanity, in
regard to the aboriginal race, the welfare of our
rapidly extending settlements, and the honor of
the United States, are all deeply involved in the
relations existing between this Government and
the emigrating tribes. I trust, therefore, that
the various matters submitted in the accompa-
nying documents, in respect to those relations,
will receive your early and mature deliberations,
and that it may issue in the adoption of legisla-
tive measures adapted to the circumstances, and
duties of the present crises.

You are referred to the report of the Secretary
of the Navy for a satisfactory view of the opera-
tions of the department under his charge, dur-
ing the present year. In the construction of
vessels at the different Navy yards, and in the
employment of our ships and squadrons at sea,
that branch of the service has been actively
and usefully employed. While the situation of
our commercial interests in the West Indies re-
quired a greater number than usual of armed
vessels to be kept on that station, it is gratify-
ing to perceive that the protection due to our
commerce in other quarters of the world has
not proved insufficient. Every effort has been
made to facilitate the equipment of the explor-
ing expedition authorized by the act of the last
session, but all the preparation necessary to en-
able it to sail has not been completed. No
means will be spared by the Government to fit
out the expedition on a scale corresponding
with the liberal appropriation for the purpose,
and with the elevated character of the objects
which are to be effected by it.

I beg leave to renew the recommendation
made in my last annual message, respecting the
enlistment of boys in our naval service, and to
urge upon your attention the necessity of further
appropriations to increase the number of ships
afloat, and to enlarge, generally the capacity
and force of the navy. The increase of com-
merce, and our position in regard to the other
powers of the world, will always make it our
policy and interest to cherish the great naval re-
sources of our country.

The report of the Postmaster General pre-
sents a gratifying picture of the condition of the
Post Office Department. Its revenues for the
year ending the 30th June last, were \$3,393,
455 19, showing an increase of revenue over
that of the preceding year of \$304,878 53, or
more than 18 per cent. The expenditures for
the same year were \$2,755,623 76, exhibiting
a surplus of \$642,831 43. The Department
has been redeemed from embarrassments and
debt, has accumulated a surplus exceeding half
a million of dollars, has largely extended, and
is preparing still farther to extend, the mail
service, and recommends a reduction of post-
age equal to about 20 per cent. It is practis-
ing upon the great principle, which should con-
trol every branch of our government, of render-
ing the public the greatest good possible, with
the least possible taxation to the people.

The scale of postage suggested by the Post-
master General recommends itself, not only by
the reduction it proposes, but by the simplicity
of its arrangement, its conformity with the Fed-
eral currency, and the improvement it will in-
troduce into the accounts of the Department
and its agents.

Your particular attention is invited to the sub-
ject of mail contracts with railroad companies.
The present laws, providing for the making of
contracts, are based upon the presumption that
competition among bidders will secure service
at a fair price. But on most of the railroad
lines, there is no competition in that kind of trans-
portation and advertising is therefore useless.—
No contract can now be made with them ex-
cept such as shall be negotiated before the
time of offering or afterwards, and the power of
the Postmaster General to pay them high pri-
ces is practically without limitation. It would
be a relief to him, and no doubt would conduce
to the public interest, to prescribe, by law,
some equitable basis upon which such contracts
shall rest, and restrict him by a fixed rule of
allowance. Under a liberal act of that sort he
would undoubtedly be able to secure the serv-
ices of most of the railroad companies, and the
interest of the department would be thus ad-
vanced.

The correspondence between the people of
the United States and the European nations,
and particularly with the British Islands, has
become very extensive, and requires the inter-
position of Congress to give it security. No
obstacle is perceived to an interchange of mails
between New York and Liverpool, or other
foreign ports, as proposed by the Postmaster
General; on the contrary, it promises, by the
security it will afford, to facilitate commercial
transactions, and give rise to an enlarged inter-

course among the people of different nations,
which cannot but have a happy effect. Through
the city of New York most of the correspond-
ence between the Canadas and Europe is now
carried on, and urgent representations have
been received from the head of the Provincial
post Office, asking the interposition of the United
States to guard it from the accidents and
losses to which it is now subjected. Some legis-
lation appears to be called for, as well by our
own interest, as by the comity to the adjoining
British provinces.

The expediency of providing a fire proof
building for the important books and papers of
the Post Office Department, is worthy of con-
sideration. In the present condition of our
treasury, it neither necessary nor wise to leave
essential public interests exposed to so much
danger, when they can so readily be made se-
cure. They are weighty considerations in the
location of a new building for the Department,
in favor of placing it near the other executive
buildings.

The important subject of a survey of the
coast, and the manufacture of a standard of
weights and measures for different customhouses,
have been in progress for some years, under
the general direction of the Executive, and the
immediate superintendence of a gentleman
possessing high scientific attainments. At the
last session of Congress, the making of a set of
weights & measures for each State in the Union
was added to the others by a joint resolution.

The care and correspondence as to all these
subjects, have devolved on Treasury Depart-
ment during the last year. A special report
from the Secretary of the Treasury will soon
be communicated to Congress, which will show
what has been accomplished as to the whole,
the number and the compensation of the per-
sons now employed in these duties, and the
progress expected to be made during the en-
suing year, with a copy of the various corres-
pondence deemed necessary to throw light on
the subjects which seem to require additional
legislation.

Claims have been made for retrospective al-
lowances in behalf of the superintendent and
some of his assistants, which I did not feel just-
ified in granting; other claims have been made
for large increases of compensation, which, un-
der all circumstances of the several cases, I de-
clined making without the express sanction of
Congress.

In order to obtain that sanction, the subject
was at the last session, on my suggestion, and
by request of the immediate superintendent,
submitted by the Treasury Department to the
Committee of Commerce of the House of Rep-
resentatives. But no legislative action having
taken place, the early attention of Congress is
now invited to the enactment of some express
and detailed provisions in relation to the various
claims made for the past, and to the compensa-
tion & allowance deemed proper for the future.

It is further respectfully recommended that
such being the inconvenience of attention to
these duties by the Chief Magistrate, and
such the great pressure of business on the
Treasury Department, the general supervision
of the coast survey, and the competition of the
weights and measures, if the works are kept un-
finished, should be developed on a board of offi-
cers, organized especially for that purpose, or
on the Navy Board attached to the Navy De-
partment.

All my experience and reflection confirm the
conviction I have so often expressed to Con-
gress, in favor of an amendment of the Consti-
tution, which will prevent, in any event, the
election of the President and Vice President of
the United States devolving on the House of
Representatives and the Senate; and I there-
fore beg leave again to solicit your attention to
the subject. There were various other sugges-
tions in my last annual message, not acted upon,
particularly that relating to the want of uni-
formity in the laws of the District of Columbia,
that are deemed worthy of your favorable con-
sideration.

Before concluding this paper, I think it due
to the various Executive Departments to bear
testimony to their prosperous condition, and to
the ability and integrity with which they have
been conducted. It has been my aim to en-
force in all of them a vigilant and faithful dis-
charge of the public business, and it is gratify-
ing to me to believe that there is no just cause
of complaint from any quarter, at the manner
in which they have fulfilled the objects of their
creation.

I have now finished the observations deemed
proper on this, the last occasion I shall have
of communicating with the two Houses of Con-
gress at their meeting. I cannot omit an ex-
pression of the gratitude which is due to the
great body of my fellow citizens, in whose par-
tiality and indulgence I have found encourage-
ment and support in the many difficult and try-
ing scenes through which it has been my lot to
pass during my public career. Though deeply
sensible that my exertions have not been
crowned with a success corresponding to the
degree of favor bestowed upon me, I am sure
that they will be considered as having been de-
fected by an earnest desire to promote the
good of my country; and I am consoled by the
persuasion that whatever errors have been com-
mitted will find a corrective in the patriotism
and intelligence of those who will succeed me.
All that has occurred during my administration
is calculated to inspire me with increased confi-
dence in the stability of our institutions; and
should I be spared to enter upon that retire-
ment which is so suitable to my age and infirm
health, and so much desired by me in other re-
spects, I shall not cease to invoke that benefi-
cent Being to whose providence we are alread-
y so signally indebted for the continuance of
his blessings on our beloved country.

ANDREW JACKSON
WASHINGTON, December 6, 1836.

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